

Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii – 2005 (N=2)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2005

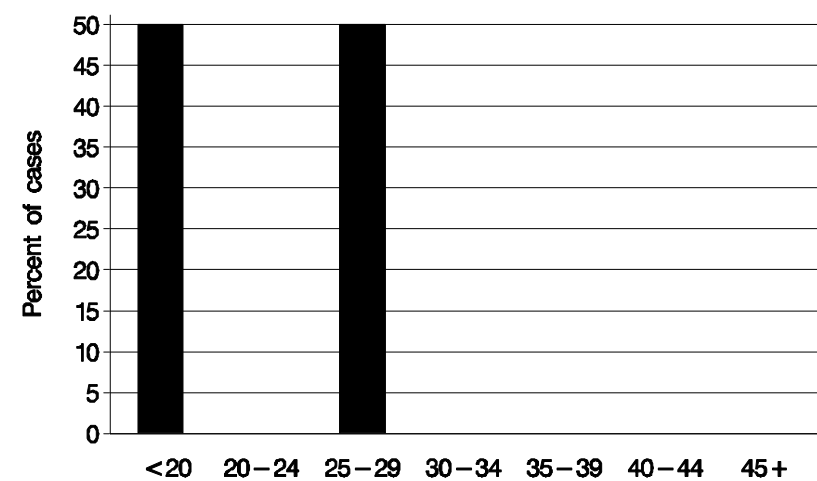


Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2005

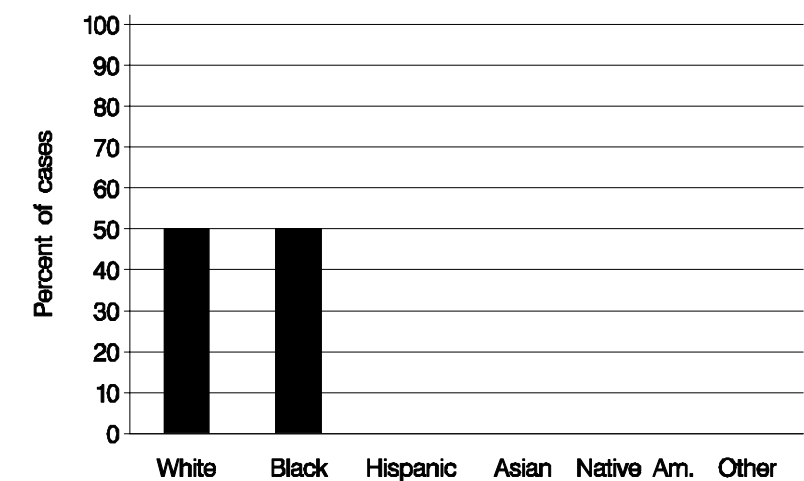
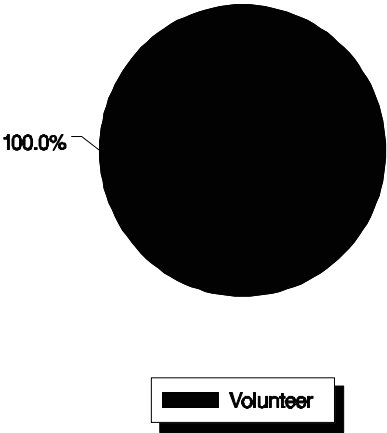


Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 1988–2005

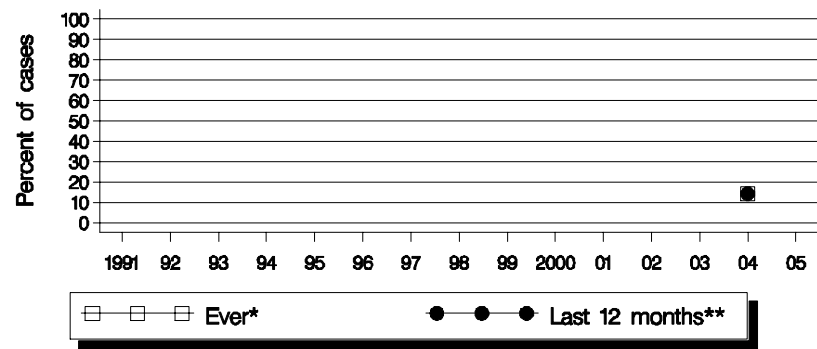
Data not collected

Figure D. Reason for visit among GISP participants, 2005



Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii – 2005 (N=2)

Figure E. Previous episode of gonorrhea among GISP participants, 1991 – 2005



*Data first collected in 1991. **Data first collected in 1992.
 Note: Data points not shown when >30% data missing.

Figure F. Drugs used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2005

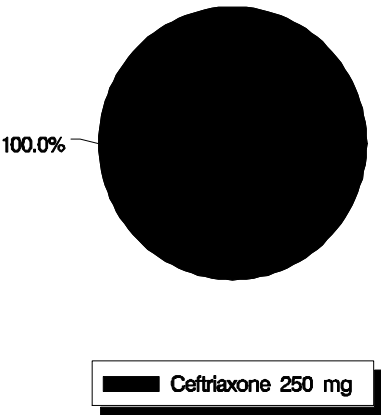


Figure G. Drugs used to treat *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection among GISP participants, 2005

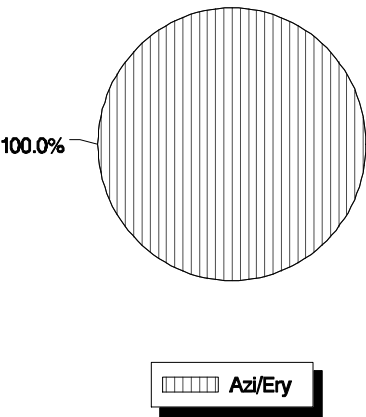
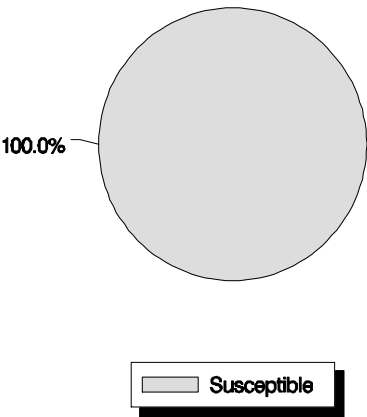


Figure H. Resistance to penicillin and tetracycline among GISP isolates, 2005



Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii – 2005 (N=2)

Figure I. Decreased susceptibility to ceftriaxone among GISP isolates, 1988–2005

No isolates with decreased susceptibility to ceftriaxone have been identified at this clinic.

Figure J. Decreased susceptibility to cefixime among GISP isolates, 1992–2005

No isolates with decreased susceptibility to cefixime have been identified at this clinic.

Figure K. Intermediate resistance and resistance to ciprofloxacin among GISP isolates, 1990–2005

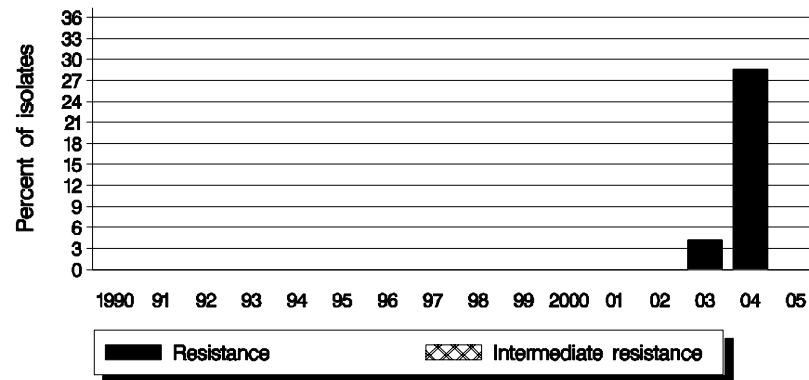


Figure L. Decreased susceptibility to azithromycin among GISP isolates, 1992–2005

No isolates with decreased susceptibility to azithromycin have been identified at this clinic.

Note: Susceptibility to ciprofloxacin first measured in 1990.